



S.S. ARABIS, BRITISH MINE SWEEPER, IS SUNK IN NORTH SEA

Destroyer Flotilla Attacks
Four Auxiliaries Off
Dogger Bank

2 NEUTRALS SUNK

s.s. Springwell Also Torpedoed Without Warning;
French Cruiser Lost

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 13.—A German destroyer flotilla attacked four British mine-sweepers in the neighborhood of the Dogger Bank on Thursday night and sank one, the s.s. *Arabis* (7,397 tons; Flower Motor Ship Co., Ltd.) and attempted to torpedo another. They rescued three British officers and 21 men.

A Berlin communiqué attempts to devise a great victory, calling the mine-sweepers "cruisers." The British Admiralty announces that the other three mine-sweepers returned safely.

The Norwegian steamer *Vaarril* (1,312 tons; E. Lindoe, Haugesund) has been sunk by a mine off Terschelling and the Captain, Chief Engineer and Second Mate drowned.

The Norwegian steamer *Alakoma* (891 tons) has been sunk. The crew were saved. The Belgian steamer *Aduatique* (2,221 tons) has been sunk. Two of the crew were drowned.

A telegram from New York states that the White Star liner *Cyclo* has arrived in Boston and reports that she was chased by an enemy ship in the neighborhood of Gibraltar.

It transpires that there were 36 Chinese on board the Dutch tank-steamer *Artemis*, which a German torpedo-boat sank off the Dutch coast upon a baseless pretext that it had not obeyed orders. The crew were given five minutes grace to get into their boats, but the torpedo was fired before the expiry of the time.

The German torpedo-boat steamed off without concerning itself with the safety of the crew of the *Artemis*. Happily, her tanks kept her afloat and the crew were able to return on board.

Malta, Feb. 13.—The British steamer *Springwell* (5,593 tons; Well Line, Ltd.), on its way to India, was torpedoed without warning. The officers and crew, numbering 73, have been picked up and landed here.

Paris, Feb. 13.—An official naval communiqué reports that some uneasiness is felt regarding the auxiliary cruiser *Admiral Charner* (4,604 tons), which has been missing since the 8th, when a German submarine claimed to have sunk a French cruiser.

Havre, February 13.—A Belgian official communiqué states that the German gun-boat *Hedwig Wissmann* has been sunk, after a fight on Lake Tanganjika. Two Germans were killed and twenty-one captured. The British and Belgian flotillas had no losses.

**Berlin Claims that Second
British Vessel Also Sunk**
(Ostasatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Berlin, February 12.—The Admiralty reports: In the afternoon of February 9, German naval aeroplanes dropped numerous bombs on the docks, factories and barracks of Ramsgate.

It must now be added to the report about the sinking of the British cruiser *Arabis* that a second British ship also sank, after being hit by a torpedo.

A German torpedo-boat rescued the commander, the surgeon, one officer, one non-commissioned officer and 27 men of the *Arabis*. During the return, however, the surgeon and 3 men who had been too long in the sea died.

The Berlin papers, commenting on the sinking of the British cruiser *Arabis* by German torpedo-boats, during the last raid, state that these torpedo-boats were more successful than other German ships which some time ago explored the North Sea. The fact that the British men-of-war immediately disappeared when the German boats became visible, the Berliners may satisfy with the British affirmation that the British fleet is anxiously awaiting the appearance of the German fleet.

The papers further draw attention to the saving of a part of the *Arabis* crew, which they compare with the attitude of the crew of the British ship *King Stephen*. According to the Berliner *Lokalanzeiger*, the *Arabis* had been in service for some weeks and had a displacement of 2,800 tons.

Japan Hears Rebels Capture Chungking; Joined by Troops Of Government's Garrison

Canton Revolters Foster Country Risings to Get Soldiers
Away; Lui Tsun-hao Aids Rebellion

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)

Tokio, February 13.—Telegrams appearing in the Japanese newspapers state that Chungking has fallen into the hands of the rebels and that the Government troops there have joined them.

Shanghai, February 13.—A telegram sent from Chungking yesterday stated that, locally, everything was quiet and there had been no change.

Canton, February 14.—The battle at Taiwo, in the Panyu district, the other day, is considered to be unimportant, being only an incident in the guerrilla warfare now being waged in Kwangtung. The rebels are planning uprisings in the country districts, with a view to withdrawing troops from Canton, but the Government will meet the district disturbances with the local garrisons, without depleting the Canton forces.

An official report has been issued by the Peking Government to the effect that General Liu Tsung-hao, the Commander of the 2nd Division of the Szechuan army, as he has joined the Yunnan forces.

According to the Shunpao, General Feng Yuen-fang, having been attacked by the troops under Liu Tsung-hao on his way to Hsichowfu and lost his artillery and transports, has been obliged to retire to Lung-chang.

Two battalions of infantry, one reserve battalion, one company each of mountain pieces, machine gun corps and sappers with two guns and an ambulance corps of the troops under General Tsao Kun have left for Kikiang. About two brigades of Kwachow troops are defending Tsungyi districts against the northern forces. There is no report from Luchowfu.

The Peking government has decided to establish the headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of all the expeditionary forces at Wuchang instead of Peking.

The Shunpao reports:—The Peking government proposes to appoint General Feng Kuo-chang's troops to join the 6th Division now in Hsichow to attack Yunnan.

The China Times reports:—The Kwachow troops have reached Hsungkangchun and have advanced towards Chengteh.

Lui Tsun-hao Becomes Rebel

The Asiatic Daily News reports the following mandate:—Chen Yi, the Chiangchun of Szechuan, reported to Peking that Lui Tsun-hao, the Commander of the 2nd Division of the Szechuan army, has had friendly relations with Tsai Ao and with one brigade he was defending Luchowfu. Then he revolted. The government troops have dispersed him.

(Continued on Page 2)

Brazil Warships Stop Germans from Escaping

**H. S. A. Boat Asuncion Makes
Dash from Belem Harbor
And Is Shelled**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rio de Janeiro, February 13.—The Hamburg-Sud-America line steamer *Asuncion* (4,663 tons) made a dash to escape from the harbor at Belem, Para and two Brazilian warships had to shell her for some time before she returned to port. An inquiry into the matter has been opened.

New Ships to Solve Freights Situation

**British Government to Allow
Completion of 500,000 Tons
Of Mercantile Shipping**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 13.—It is stated in Glasgow that the Government has decided to grant facilities to shipbuilders to finish half a million tons of mercantile shipping which is nearing the launching stage, with a view to relieving the freights situation.

KRUPENSKY NOT LEAVING

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)

Tokio, February 13.—The Kokusai Agency is informed that the reports issuing from Peking that M. Krupensky, the Russian Minister to China, has been appointed Russian Ambassador at Tokio are absolutely without foundation.

The papers further draw attention to the saving of a part of the *Arabis* crew, which they compare with the attitude of the crew of the British ship *King Stephen*. According to the Berliner *Lokalanzeiger*, the *Arabis* had been in service for some weeks and had a displacement of 2,800 tons.

Fine weather, with a fresh or strong winter monsoon. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 47.4 and the minimum 27.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 52.2 and 52.2.

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Servian Guns and Gunners Driven Into Albania



A letter from Scutari describes the horrible suffering of the remnants of the Servian army which retreated into Albania and established the sixth Servian capital within two

months at Scutari. The cold and snow have rendered the suffering almost unbearable. The writer of the epistle says that the Servian artillerymen wept as they left their

favorite guns, which could not be brought through the mountains.

Only a few small pieces were brought into Albania. Servian gunners and guns in Albania are shown.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, February 12.—The representatives of the Entente today made oral representations to Secretary of State Lansing regarding the American memorandum of the 29th of last month on the disarming of merchantmen. It is understood that Mr. Lansing informed them that the Government was unwilling to adopt their suggestion.

The Austro-German memorandum concerning merchantmen is expected to lead to a warning being issued by the Government to Americans that they travel on armed merchantmen at their own risk, thus reversing the previous policy of the Government that merchantmen are allowed to carry guns in self-defence and that American citizens have the right to travel on the high seas without being molested.

Garrison's Resignation

New York, February 12.—The London Gazette states that two of the largest banks in Southern Germany have gone into liquidation, with liabilities totalling £25,000,000. Thousands of depositors have been ruined.

Montevideo, February 12.—Four German firms have failed in Uruguay, with liabilities totalling £400,000.

The Republican press says that the departure of this strong man from the Cabinet constitutes another evil omen for President Wilson's administration.

The New York Herald says that the present political situation in Washington is far worse than at any time in the war. The United States has fallen into the trap laid by Germany designed to hamper the shipping of the allies, by preventing its admission to American ports.

It is suggested in New York that one motive for the acquiescence of the United States Government to the German policy is the hope of securing the passage of the Government Shipping Purchase Bill.

It is taken for granted that Great Britain and her allies will not disarm their merchantmen. It is pointed out that the right to arm merchantmen is immemorial and is established by American as well as British decisions.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, February 13.—Much surprise was caused today by a German seaplane twice circling the city and then disappearing over the navy yard. The Danish Government has sent a protest to Berlin.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Tokio, February 13.—His Excellency Hikokichi Ijuin, recently Minister to China, has been appointed Ambassador to Italy.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 12.—French war-correspondents at Salonica state that the enemy still have started no offensive tactics, but the French advanced-guards have crossed the River Vardar and installed themselves on the right bank of the river, in the important regions of Yenitso and Verria, immediately constructing defence-works. They have thus gained strong natural positions, which might have been invaluable for the enemy's heavy guns.

The announcement that the allies have received further re-enforcements enhances the interest taken in this movement. It is believed that the Germans are preparing to make a raid on Salonica with three Zeppelins and twenty aeroplanes.

Salonica, February 13.—Reuter's correspondent has been assured that there has been no occupation of Yenitso and Verria, only cavalry reconnoissances.

French re-enforcements have arrived. Their fine appearance greatly impressed the Greek soldiers and populace.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 11.—The editors of 20 French provincial newspapers and a number of distinguished neutral journalists have visited the battle-cruiser fleet. They were impressed with the might of the British navy, the world's greatest concentration of speed combined with gun-power.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Berlin, February 12.—The Austro-Hungarian Government has handed a circular Note to the Ministers of the neutral powers which contains identical matter to the German Note about the new submarine warfare. The Austro-Hungarian Note terminates with the following words: "The Austro-Hungarian sea forces will execute the new orders from February 29 onward, so that neutral powers are in condition to warn their citizens in time.

(Case of Giuseppe Verdi)

Some light is thrown on the American contention by the following from The New York Times of January 11:

Washington, Jan. 10.—The status of the Italian liner *Giuseppe Verdi*, which arrived at New York last week mounting two 3-inch guns at the stern, was considered today in two conferences between Secretary Lansing and the Italian Ambassador, Count di Celle. The conferences were confidential by agreement and neither the Ambassador nor the Secretary would discuss the case. It is said that the Secretary indicated a desire on the part of this Government that the guns be removed from the *Verdi* before she sails.

The Secretary's views will be transmitted to the Italian Government, and it is said, until a reply is received the liner will be detained in port. It is understood that the American Govern-

U.S. CAN'T ACCEPT ALLIES' PROPOSALS ON ARMED TRADERS

Expect Government to Warn
Citizens They Travel
At Own Risk

'WILL NOT DISARM'

New York Thinks Entente
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(Germany Sends Duplicate
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ment will adhere strictly to its policy of opposing the carrying of mounted guns by vessels plying out of American ports with passengers. Under international law merchantmen have the right to mount guns for defensive purposes, but it is not believed that Italy will insist upon exercising this right over the protest of the United States.

In this connection, the question of responsibility for safety of passengers aboard the vessel has been raised. The Italian Ambassador, it is said, contends that the guns afford protection to the passengers by defending the vessel from submarines. State Department officials, on the other hand, maintain that the guns constitute an element of danger which would not attend an unarmed vessel. They point out that the liners *Yasaka Maru* and *Persia*, both armed for defense, were sunk, presumably by submarines which were afraid to expose themselves and therefore gave no warning.

BOMB ITALIAN TOWNS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, February 13.—Enemy aeroplanes have bombed Cogliero, in the province of Ferrara, Boterighe, in the province of Rovigo, and Ravenna. Fifteen persons were killed, including some women and children and a number injured. The Red Cross station and basilica of Santo Appollinare at Ravenna were damaged.

News Briefs

Judge Skinner Turner, who is shortly leaving Bangkok for Shanghai, has received the "Ratanaporn," or personal service medal from the King in recognition of his services. He is to be succeeded in the post of Judicial Adviser by Judge M. H. Busard, who was the second Judge in the old British Court before the abolition of extra-territoriality. Mr. R. B. H. Gibbons, who was adviser at the Northern Siam Court at Chiangmai taking Mr. Busard's post as adviser to the Bangkok one. The decoration was conferred upon Judge Skinner Turner at a special dinner at which the King entertained him on the 19th ultimo.

The local Japanese press carries a telegram from San Francisco which says that four hundred Germans have been frozen to death in the icy waters of the Dvina. The Russians shelled the ice-bound Dvina, breaking up the ice and entangling them in it.

According to information received at the consulate, Consul-General Thomas Sammons is due to arrive in Shanghai February 18 on the *Tenyo Maru*.

Fire broke out Sunday evening in a Chinese shop at No. 1180 Hanbury Road. The fire was rapidly approaching bales of fireworks, matches and joss paper stored in the rafters. It required prompt and swift action for the firemen to chop holes in the roof, get their lines on the blaze, and get out the explosives. A large silk shop and Japanese general store next door was saved from damage. It is thought that the cause of the fire was the ignition of matches stored overhead from the fire of a lamp underneath.

In connection with the Shanghai-Nanking Railroad accident early Saturday morning it is understood that the Station Master at Wangting where the collision took place, has fled.

Members of the American Woman's Club are deeply interested in the program that has been prepared for the meeting of the club at the Palace Hotel this afternoon. Mrs. Eunice Tietjen, the Chicago poet, and her sister, Miss Hammond are both to be heard. They are the guests of Mrs. C. S. Lobingier. Mrs. Morrow and Mrs. Clark are the tea hostesses. The meeting will begin with tea at 4 o'clock.

The second of the series of dances by the American Company of the S. V. C. will be held Thursday night at the Astor House Hotel. Arrangements have been completed by the committee. The first dance was an instant success that subscriptions for the second are coming thick and fast. An excellent program of the latest American dance tunes has been arranged by Prof. Papini, whose orchestra is to furnish the music. Requests for tickets should be made at once.

Two armed robberies were reported to the police last night. One was in a Chinese shop at No. 895 North Soochow Road. Six men, two of whom had revolvers, were in the band. Two were left on the pavement, the others, when the other four entered the house. The inmates were held up and \$720 in opium and money was taken. The robbers escaped. Another robbery was reported in the Harbin Road district. It is believed that the bandits made a big haul in this case.

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Germans in Champagne Lose 300 Yard Trench

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 13.—The official communiqué issued on Friday evening stated: In Belgium, our field-guns seriously damaged an enemy fort and blew up the munition depots near Passchendaele Canal.

In Artois, there was an intermittent cannonade, near the Lille road, South of the Somme, on the 8th and 9th, we re-captured a large part of the trenches south of Frise and repulsed a violent counter-attack.

North of the Aisne and on the heights of the Meuse, our artillery wrecked the enemy works.

The communiqué yesterday afternoon reported: In the Champagne, we effected a grenade attack near Mesnil Hill, captured three hundred yards of enemy trenches and repulsed a counter-attack delivered during the night, taking 65 prisoners.

The communiqué in the evening reported: In Belgium after a violent artillery preparation, the Germans made several attempts to cross the Yser Canal, opposite Steenstraete and Hetsas. These attempts were crushed by our combined artillery and maxim fire.

In the Champagne, artillery was very active near Mesnil Hill and Navarin Hill. After a bombardment lasting several hours, the enemy succeeded in penetrating a small salient our line between the Navarin and St. Souplet roads.

The Germans, north-east of Mesnil Hill, again made a counter-attack, endeavoring to expel us from the trenches we occupied yesterday. They were repulsed. We continued to progress, east of these trenches, by a counter-attack during the night.

Italian theater.—There were lively artillery duels on the Isonzo front. Near Fritsch, the Austro-Hungarian troops conquered an enemy position, 73 Alpinists being made prisoners and 3 machine-guns taken.

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, February 12.—Western theater.—After having heavily bombarded a large part of the German front in the Champagne, the French attacked in the evening, east of the farm Maison-de-Champagne, north-west of Massiges and entered a part of less than 200 meters of a section of the German position. On the Combres height, the Germans occupied an edge of a crater caused by a French explosion.

Eastern theater.—Advancing Russian patrols and smaller detachments have been repulsed at several places on the east front.

TIRANA IN OCCUPATION OF AUSTRO-HUNGARIANS

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, February 11.—Balkan theater.—Austro-Hungarian troops on February 9 occupied Tirana and the heights between Praga and Bazar-Syak.

Russian theater.—The enemy's reconnoitering troops continue to be active. On the front of Archduke Joseph Ferdinand, the Russians were repulsed everywhere.

February 12.—Balkan theater.—West of Tirana, the Italian forces attacked the heights taken by us; all their attacks failed.

Russian theater.—Numerous Russian detachments have been repulsed. The Austro-Hungarian troops evacuated the advanced trench north-west of Tarnopol which has been repeatedly mentioned in former reports. The Russians occupied this position, but were ejected again by a counter-attack during the night.

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FORD'S PEACE CONFERENCE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Stockholm, February 11.—The Ford peace conference has opened.

Japan Hears Rebels Capture Chungking

(Continued from Page 1)

troops and therefore it is hereby ordered to arrest General Lui and that he be summarily decapitated. Also that those officers who did not join the enemy be properly rewarded.

According to the Eastern News Agency (Japanese) there has been a telegram from Changsha to Peking which says that the Revolutionaries of Hunan have joined the Yunnan and Kweichow troops which entered the south-western part of Hunan and took over the branch office of the Bank of Hunan at Fenghuangting. They then advanced to Chanyang, met the northern troops and drove the latter away.

It is also reported that a place called Tokow (?) which is situated between Yunnan and Huitung, was occupied by the Revolutionaries on the 7th.

A portion of the 1st Regiment of the 2nd mixed brigade of the northern army which was stationed at Yochow left there on February 9th for Changsha, upon hearing the news about Yunnan.

The same agency carries the following report:

Japan's Attitude

Tokio, February 13.—At the House of Peers, Mr. Sugita, interpellated that China is in a state of internal troubles and asked whether there are any substantial measures to suppress such troubles.

Baron Ishii, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, replied:—China has postponed the monarchical government system indefinitely but the attitude of the Japanese Government about the internal troubles in China could not be clearly stated at present as we do not know how the internal troubles will develop.

Mr. Sugita further interpellated that if Southern China becomes quite independent would Japan take a neutral attitude?

Baron Ishii:—It can not be clearly stated at present. However, I may add that all the foreign affairs about China are now being carried on with the full understanding of the allied powers.

Mr. Sugita:—The Japanese Government pays full respect to the treaty of the Anglo-Japanese alliance and is doing its best not to infringe the stipulations of the same, but there is a certain class of Britons in

China who act and express views unpleasant to Japan which is regrettable and it is really a matter detrimental to the friendly relations between Great Britain and Japan. I wish to know the views of the government about it.

Baron Ishii replied in a very serious tone to the effect that it was regrettable to say that there are some of the subjects of their allied power who speak against Japan. Some of the newspapers in Japan write careless comments and such matters are to be carefully avoided by both nations.

Peking, February 13.—It is reported that the Peking Government has wired to all Chiangchun provinces ordering them that they should elect representatives of each province to come to Peking and discuss with the Peking authorities whether to carry out the monarchical system or to maintain the Republican system.

A certain person of position in the prefecture of Chiba, near Tokio, is suspected of acting as a spy for Yuan Shih-k'ai and the Government has commenced investigations.

M. BRIAND IN ITALY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, February 13.—M. Briand, the French Premier and Cardinal Mercier have had a cordial conversation. At a conference between M. Briand, M. Bourgeois and Baron Sonnino, the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, it was agreed to hold in Paris, as soon as possible, a conference of the allies, with a view to obtaining the closest possible cooperation.

M. Briand and M. Bourgeois received an ovation when leaving Rome, for the front, to visit King Victor Emmanuel.

London, February 13.—At the banquets in Rome in honor of the visit of the French Ministers, very cordial speeches were made by M. Briand, Signor Sandri and Baron Sonnino, emphasising the unity of action existing between the allies. After an interview with Baron Sonnino, yesterday morning, M. Briand said that the agreement existing between France and Italy on all points was absolutely perfect. His visit had convinced him of the sincerity and clear-sightedness of Italy's policy.

Mr. Sugita:—The French press welcomes very warmly the allied conference to be held in Paris with a view to obtaining the closest co-operation. It points out the necessity for subordination of political aims for the purpose of common victory.

BOOM JUDGE E.H. GARY FOR PRESIDENT OF U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

cans and Progressives would be ready to forget past events, it was learned last night, regarding this tentative candidacy that matters have gone far enough for the head of the Steel Corporation to know certain places in which he figures are under the careful scrutiny of political leaders.

Many Republicans who are opposed to Colonel Roosevelt, it has been suggested to these leaders, would favor Judge Gary as their candidate, and other Progressives, while favoring the Colonel, might be in a receptive mood for a man who probably would support Roosevelt's favorite measures and at the same time uphold old-line Republican policies.

Gary Refuses to Comment

Judge Gary declined yesterday to comment on this situation in any way. When told that The New York Times had learned in quarters of eminent authority that leading members of the Republican Party had approached him on the matter, he refused to admit or deny this statement, saying merely that he had been busy enough of late without taking an active interest in political developments.

It may be asserted, however, that Judge Gary has been informed by important persons in both parties that his candidacy would go far to wipe out differences between the Republicans and the Progressives. He has been told that his efforts to improve relations between capital and labor since he entered the Steel Corporation have done much to strengthen him with the workingmen, while his advocacy of liberal management of corporations and greater publicity of their work has made his name familiar to all classes of citizens.

Inquiry of individuals yesterday who attended the recent Gary dinner at which Colonel Roosevelt was a guest brought reiterations of former statements that no political significance was to be attached to the event. At the same time, it seems reasonable to believe that certain matters pertaining to the forthcoming campaign came up for discussion. Judge Gary himself has been and still is averse to hearing anything more about the famous dinner, but when the possibility of his candidacy for President was mentioned to another of the diners yesterday this statement was made:

"The country seems about ripe to accept an out-and-out business man as a candidate for President, and Judge Gary would fill the requirements as well as any man I know. There is undoubtedly a great deal of sentiment throughout the country, which is not confined to business men alone, but extends as well to politicians, for naming a man for President intimately familiar with the needs of business and capable of directing the Government on businesslike grounds."

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Austro-Germans Yielding Ground To The Russians

Despite Re-inforcements, Are Gradually Pushed Back; Lose Strategic Point on Lemberg Railway

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, February 13.—The general progress of the fighting on the Russian front is marked by the continuation of demonstrative operations by the Germans on the line of the Dvina, possibly made with the purpose of countering the activity of the Russians on the south-western front, especially in the regions of Chemerin, Tsebrov and Usechko, where the Germans and Austrians, in spite of re-inforcements and repeated counter-attacks, have been obliged to yield ground. The capture of a height east of Chemerin, a few miles south of the important strategical railway from Rovno to Kovel and 20 miles north-east of Rovno, has undoubtedly increased the value of the Russian success.

The repeated, though unsuccessful, attempts of the German and Austrian forces to recover the heights in the region of Chemerin and Tsebrov show the importance of these positions and the anxiety of the enemy to prevent the Russians strengthening their line on the south-western front.

The height in the region of Tsebrov is eight miles west of Tarnopol and has an altitude of 2,400 feet. It commands an extensive area and the railway between Tarnopol and Lemberg and has been the scene of a desperate contest.

Although the enemy succeeded in temporarily occupying the position, they were forced to give it up, before a Russian counter-attack, after suffering enormous losses from the Russian artillery fire.

Much Cannonading at Riga

The official communiqué issued on Friday stated: There was a heavy artillery duel on the Riga front. German attacks were repulsed elsewhere.

Fierce fighting continues in Galicia. The enemy, after desperate efforts and enormous losses, succeeded in recapturing some heights in the Tsebrov region, but one of our glorious old regiments made a terrific attack and again ejected the enemy.

Prisoners state that the Russian artillery did very deadly work. Three counter-attacks made by the enemy against the heights, during the night, were repulsed.

The Russian offensive in the Caucasus continues successfully.

Russian torpedo-boats continued to bombard the Turkish coast of the Black Sea.

The communiqué today reported: There was fierce artillery fighting in the Riga region. The Germans attempted to attack near Jacobstadt, but the Russians rushed out from their trenches and repulsed them.

The Germans are using asphyxiating hand-grenades on the Dvinsk sector. The Russians captured and held against counter-attacks the village of Garbunovka, which is important for the protection of Dvinsk.

In the Caucasus, the Russian forces, advancing through deep snow, with the temperature 50 degrees below zero, forced some inaccessible passes near Erzeroum and captured 800 prisoners, 7 guns and much booty. The bombardment of Erzeroum continues effectively and has caused a great explosion in a fort.

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the Anatolian coast. Our gunboats had a duel with a Turkish coast battery, in which they suffered no damage. They were also attacked unsuccessfully by a Turkish submarine. A squadron of our aeroplanes attacked with bombs a large steamer which was anchored off Zunguidak.

Czernowitz Battle Increasing

London, February 12.—The battle in the region of Czernowitz, in which the Russians are displaying a strong activity, is daily increasing in importance and is causing the utmost anxiety to the Germans and Austrians. Railway communication between Russia and Rumania is interrupted, owing to troop movements in Bessarabia. This, combined with the new French move across the Vardar, opens a new phase in the Balkans.

The Germans openly continue to express fears that Rumania will join the allies.

Poking, February 11.—The following official communiqué from Petrograd have been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation: February 8.—In the Riga region, a violent artillery duel is in progress. It has been observed that we effectively shelled the enemy's guns and working parties.

In the Jakobstadt region, our scouts and cavalry accomplished some successful reconnoitering along the River Sussel, behind the enemy's wire defences and put the Germans to flight.

On the right flank of the Dvinsk positions, a German armored motor car was turned over by a shell and destroyed. The Germans bombarded with heavy shells the station of Lykino, northward of Dvinsk. Our troops have evident proof that the Germans are using our identification marks on their aeroplanes.

On one of the sectors of General Leeschitsky's lines, northward of Boym, we exploded a mine under the enemy's wire defences and trenches. The trenches were filled up and the wire defences damaged.

Russia Capture Crater

After the explosion, our troops delivered an attack and occupied the crater. They then threw a number of bombs into the enemy's trenches and speedily spread in the enemy's lines.

February 10.—On the Riga front, an intermittent rifle and gun fire is proceeding. Our artillery fire stopped the Germans from working at different places south-westward of Shloss-Kokkenguzen.

We effectively shelled the enemy on the Dvina, above Friederichstadt. In the Jakobstadt region, the German artillery heavily bombarded our lines at Dukern and between Liyenhof and the River Sussel.

Lively firing is in progress on the

Dvinsk sector. In the region of Tennenfeld, the Germans threw into our trenches round, green asphyxiating bombs. In the region of Lake Sventen, our scouts were twice successful in their reconnoitering, capturing prisoners, arms and ammunition.

Heights Are Stormed

Eastward of Chemerin, between Rovno and Lusk, our troops captured a height and repulsed the enemy's counter-attacks. South-eastward of Gobron, our troops stormed a height with the bayonet and consolidated themselves on it. While repulsing the Austrian counter-attack, they captured prisoners of the 70th Imperial Regiment.

Our artillery dislodged the enemy from a mine crater south-westward of Zamushin. Eastward of Zaleschiki, on a height eastward of Raranchi, the enemy exploded a mine. The Austrians attempted to occupy the crater, but were checked by hand-grenades and rifle fire.

The Black Sea—Our gunboats shelled the enemy's positions in the coast region. Another squadron of our gunboats, off the eastern Anatolian shores, sank seven sailing vessels. We captured some prisoners.

The Caucasian front—On one of the sectors, our troops, who are advancing, fighting, captured Turkish prisoners and two guns.

In Persia, southward of Hamadan, we dislodged considerable enemy forces, which were occupying positions in the region of the town of Nehovenda.

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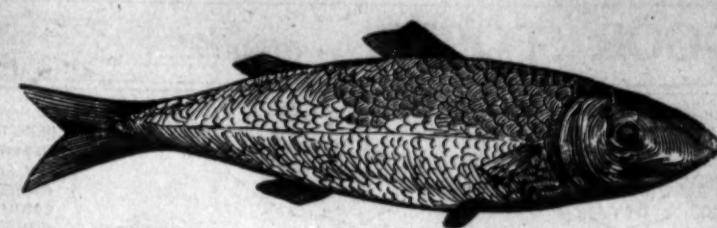
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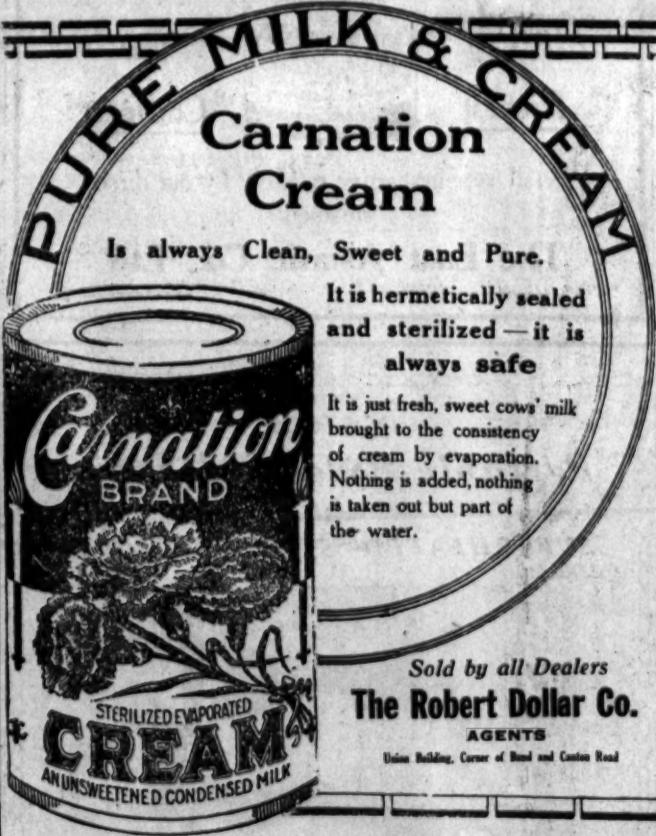
From which the finest Jams, Jellies, Compotes, and Salads can be made.

You are in the habit of visiting or sending to the market every day, but we only ask you to call once a week and inspect our fresh supplies.

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INDOOR SPORTS



By Tad

MR. E. P. GRAHAM BARROW
RETURNS TO SHANGHAIMrs. Barrow Successfully
Underwent Final Operation;
Will Be Here in AutumnMr. E. P. Graham Barrow, the
popular Cathedral School head-
master, returned to Shanghai yester-
day from England, having come by
the Siberian route. Mrs. Barrow did
not return with him, but he brought
the cheering news that her long ill-
ness is now over. She went success-
fully through a final operation and is
making a rapid recovery. She will
come to Shanghai in the Autumn.Mr. Barrow had only twenty odd
days in England, but he had a trip
full of incident both home and back
and, making the most of his time
when in England, he also noted
much of the greatest interest there.He has consented to write a series of
articles covering his experiences, for
THE CHINA PRESS.In England, he met many Shang-
hai people, amongst them Dean
Walker. The latter has been doing
more working than holiday-making,
but is in the best of health and will
schedule, next Monday, also journey-
ing via Siberia.Coast Officers' Guild
Gives \$27,000 To Aid
Prince of Wales FundAfter collecting a total, since the
war began, of over \$27,000, the
China Coast Officers' Guild has
decided to close the Prince of Wales
War Fund and devote the contribu-
tions collected to such other war
funds as H.B.M.'s Consul General
may indicate.The contribution of so large a sum
from the few captains and officers
employed in the Northern trade
certainly speaks well for the generosity
of seafarers who have been un-
able to follow their desires and go
home to fight, the greater number
having contributed ten per cent of
their pay month by month since the
commencement of the big trouble.Katong's Chief Officer,
C.S.G. Scott, a SuicideThe Singapore papers report what
was intended to be a double suicide
in the Seaview Hotel but which re-
sulted only in the death of one of the
pair. The man who killed himself
was Mr. Colin Stracey Guillum Scott,
first officer of the steamer Katong.
The woman with him had posed as
his wife but was found to be Mrs.
Arthur Milthorpe. She recovered.
Letters were found which proved
that Scott was the son of Lady Scott.The coroner's jury found that
death was a result of veronal poison-
ing during temporary mental aberration
caused by worry over financial
difficulties. During the hearing the
coroner asked Mrs. Milthorpe if she
agreed to take the poison with Scott.You both knew what you were
taking?—Yes.Then you both took it for the pur-
pose of committing suicide? Was Mr.
Scott in financial difficulties?—Yes,
and that worried him.And you made up your mind that
you would go with him?—Well, Mr.
Scott said that he did not know what
to indicate.would become of me when he was
dead.Mrs. Milthorpe said that for the
last two years she had been known
as Mrs. Florence Scott, but her real
name was Catherine Florence
Milthorpe, and she was the wife of
Arthur Milthorpe, who was still
alive. She had never been in the
habit of taking veronal, but Mr. Scott
had taken it. In Hongkong he was

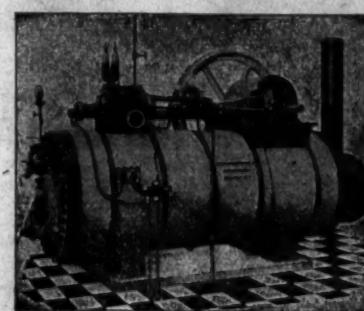
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do.	72	Pints	12.00	1.80
Pilsener Beer	48	Quarts	11.50	1.20
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in hospital after taking it with the
intention of committing suicide. On
the evening of the 6th Mr. Scott
bought veronal at two shops, two
small phials at the Medical Hall in
Brass Basah Road and a third bottle
at the Chinese dispensary. Witness
was with him at the time and together
they returned to the hotel. They arrived
there between half-past eight and nine. Mr. Scott, in the
bedroom, said he wished to die, but
did not want to leave her behind and so
he asked her to take veronal with him.

A HELPFUL BOOK FOR
NERVE-SUFFERERS.

There is no more common disorder
than neurasthenia or nerve-weakness,
says the author of "Minds in Distress," who is himself a physician.

Neurasthenia is very prevalent in
hot climates at this time of the year,
and among its chief causes are over-
work, worry, a too monotonous mode
of life, and anything that tends to
produce strain and stress.

Food may be of great utility, says
the writer, as an agent in the treat-
ment of neurasthenia. Synthetic
foods, scientifically produced on
correct therapeutical lines, are par-
ticularly useful for this purpose.

They must, however, be extremely
pure and of the highest quality,
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Sanatogen is an ideal food of this nature, and is given to
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It combines the nerve-food, sodium-
glycerophosphate, with body-building
protein in the form of a very fine,
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with water, becomes a bland, creamy
emulsion, free from taste or odour,
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beverage.

As a nerve-food, it has
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an increase of 63 per cent. in the
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Billiard Notes

By Blue Chalk

Saturday afternoon should see the Country Club packed at the first session of the final in the Amateur Billiard Championship and to those who have not yet booked their tickets we would advise "Come early and avoid the crush."

The match between Barrett and Porter will give the billiard fans a treat, both players being at the top of their form. We tip Porter to win comfortably by a margin of 150 to 200 points and by this we do not mean to disparage Barrett's abilities with the cue. Porter is, we contend, in a class by himself, and is moreover a good general of billiard tactics and provided he does not have the balls roll dead against him, C. W. P. will have his name engraved on the Cup for 1916.

The fans, however, will see a good game in which all the strokes will be employed.

It is somewhat early to write about the 1917 Championship, but we would strongly urge and advocate that the next Championship be conducted on the American plan whereby every competitor plays every other one, and the player having the greatest number of matches to his credit is declared the Champion; where two players have won an equal number of matches the player having the least points registered against him to be considered the top dog.

This method will reduce the element of luck to a minimum and give each man an absolutely equal chance. Under the existing rules it is largely a matter of "Joss." Two players being equal the one who has the balls running badly for him is knocked out and the winner is considered the better man, whereas the same two players playing a return game, with the luck reversed, finds the result reversed too. We trust that other fans and players will express their views on this matter and suggest that it be threshed out in your hospitable sporting columns.

Meanwhile, roll up, ye billiard fans and see the best game of the season and put up your five spots gaily and cheerfully in the interest of a good and deserving cause. Tickets can be obtained from the Secretary of any Club in town.

Football

Two games of interest took place on Sunday, at the Hongkew Park, when the Jewish Recreation Club met the Willows and the Equivalents met the Hotspurs.

In the first the Jewish Club managed to win by 5 to 4, after a very even game; the Willows being stopped by the sterling defence of the Jewish backs.

In the second game, the Hotspurs surprised the Equivalents by defeating them by 3 to 2. Both games attracted a great many onlookers. Next Sunday the J. R. C. meet the Equivalents, whilst the Hotspurs meet the Willows.

LIGHT HORSE HANDICAP

The Light Horse, S.Y.C., point-to-point handicap, run off on Sunday morning, was won by Sergeant-Major Spence. The handicaps were set by Messrs. F. W. Potter and B. A. Clarke and the competitors, starting from the first bridge on Hungtiao road, took the first point at Barrier Creek platform, the second at the Barabole tree, in the Wilderness and finished down the Schultz line of jumps.

The fine weather attracted a big crowd of spectators, amongst whom was the commandant, Major T. E. Trueman. The winner's reward was a cup put up by Lieut. H. S. Lindsay and the entrance fees were given to war funds.

The order of the first six home was:

- 1.—Sgt.-Major Spence, 2½ min.
- 2.—Pte. Sheridan, 4 min.
- 3.—Cpl. Cobbett, 1½ min.
- 4.—Sgt. Foster, 3 min.
- 5.—2nd Lieut. Quelch, 2 min.
- 6.—Sgt. Robinson, 2 min.

A Gentleman, a Scholar, and a Champion



Wladek Zbysko

One conceives of the ordinary wrestler as an ex-boilermaker, truck driver or just plain "rough-neck," but Wladek Zbysko, the Polish wrestler now holding his own in the second international tournaments in New York is none of these things. In the first place, he is a polished gentleman and halfs from an old Polish family which has an estate in Austrian Poland. In the second place he is a student, an all but finished a course in law at the University of Vienna. In the third place he is a skilled pianist and numbers among his friends many of the artists of the Metropolitan Opera Company and other musicians.

Wladek, who is but 22 years of age, is one of the best developed men ever seen on the wrestling mat. He took up the profession of wrestling after his brother Stanislaus had made a name and fortune on the mat. Stanislaus tried to keep his younger brother from entering the game, but Wladek refused to listen to him and even persisted in his determination after Stanislaus had offered him half of his fortune to desist.

Wladek first achieved notoriety 2 years ago when he won the tournament in Paris. At present he is considered the best man at the catch-as-catch-can style of wrestling and has but one defeat against him in the Greco-Roman style. Alex Aberg, the Greco-Roman champion pinned his shoulders to the mat.

Basket Ball

Basket ball teams from the American Company, S. V. C., played a spirited game of basketball at the Town Hall yesterday afternoon. The Second Team, of which Anderson was captain, won by a score of 24 to

9. The other team had Hykes for captain. Its other members were Swan, Stewart, Woodberry and Black. Anderson was knocked up by Vaughn, Rodger, Rasmussen and Hall.

The goals were scored as follows: First team, Hykes 3 goals, Swan 1. Second team: Anderson 6 goals, Rasmussen 4, Rodger 1, Hall 1.

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Many things may be the cause of policies lapsing; it may be neglect, adverse financial circumstances, absence from home or sickness. To meet the circumstances that may arise, the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada devised what is known as its AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE PLAN, by which the premiums after the second year are automatically advanced as a loan against the policy, provided, of course, that the reserve on the policy will allow it.

The policy is thus kept automatically in force without any action on the part of the assured. In the policy the reserve value for each year is given, so the assured can see the standing of his policy in this regard.

The Non-forfeiture Plan has been in force with the Sun Life of Canada for a number of years, and has been instrumental in preventing the lapsing of very many policies.

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GERMANY RELEASING GOLD, BANKERS THINK

Believed to Be Following England's Example to Stabilize Exchange

HAD BEEN HOARDING METAL

Significant Developments In Situation Said to Be Reflected by Their Rise

New York, January 11.—Bankers interested in the foreign exchange situation considered a sharp upturn of reichsmarks yesterday as the reflection of significant developments in the banking situation in Germany. Reichsmark checks, which sold last Thursday at 72½ cents to the four marks, rose to 75 cents, later receding to 74½. On Saturday another full cent advance was also recorded when marks touched 74 around noon, after opening at 73. When the market began to display renewed strength yesterday the exchange dealers reflected upon news received from Berlin Sunday to the effect that leading German bankers had been holding conferences for the purpose of finding means to support the exchange rate.

The inference drawn from these despatches was that Germany, disturbed by the depreciation of her currency as expressed in the monetary terms of other nations, had undertaken to stabilize exchange as British bankers had already done. The rapid fall of the reichsmark since last Spring had created an impression that the German banking authorities cared little what happened to quotations as she was inactive in foreign markets. This view has been dissipated since the reichsmark began to turn upward with vigor from lowest level last week. Exchange dealers were persuaded yesterday that active measures were being used in Berlin to improve the market, although it was not known how the matter was being handled.

A committee of British bankers is working in co-operation with the Government to stabilize sterling rates, and the success they have obtained is reflected in the fact that demand bills recently sold above \$4.78 to the pound, against a minimum rate of \$4.50 last Summer. Gold shipments on a vast scale have had a part in the plan, and it was supposed yesterday that Germany was shipping round amounts of gold into Holland and the Scandinavia countries for the same purpose.

Germany has been a heavy importer from the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. To create funds to be used in payment, German bankers in Berlin have sold mark exchange at Amsterdam, by way of illustration, and, as the demand was not equal to the supply from this source, the exchange rate tended to decline. The Dutch bankers, on their part, sold the marks received from German banks heavily on the New

York market, tending to force quotations down here.

By shipping gold Germany has removed the necessity of selling just so many reichsmarks in Amsterdam, the supply of reichsmarks has been decreased and rates have tended to rise. The present process of substituting gold for exchange, exchange dealers say, is merely a repetition of the process employed last September. During that month reichsmark rates on the local market advanced 5 cents to the four markets from the low to the high point, and it is understood that German gold was then going across the Dutch border. The belief was not, however, converted into definite fact, as the operations of the Imperial Bank of Germany are not completely known.

LEATHER FOR BRITAIN

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, February 13.—The War Office announces that an agreement has been made whereby Italy will release a quantity of heavy Italian hides every week for the production of British army boots, in return for the prohibition of the export, except under license, of Dacca kips under £8 ex India and the United Kingdom. Licences will be issued only if the kips have been refused by the Italian Ministry of War, or have not been purchased within a month of the offer.

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is the man or woman who has tested by personal experience the curative qualities of Beecham's Pills. Under the safe, gentle, but powerful influence of this corrective, a host of troubles that used to make life miserable, have been shaken off. Dyspepsia, headaches, and want of tone, to mention but a few, have disappeared; and now they enjoy the blessing of sound robust health. Little wonder that so many rely securely upon this favourite medicine! What Beecham's Pills have done for thousands they can do for you.

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a few doses you will have every reason to congratulate yourself on your progress. You may look forward with confidence to renewed health, and to the happiness which attends a life free from dyspeptic ailments, if you use

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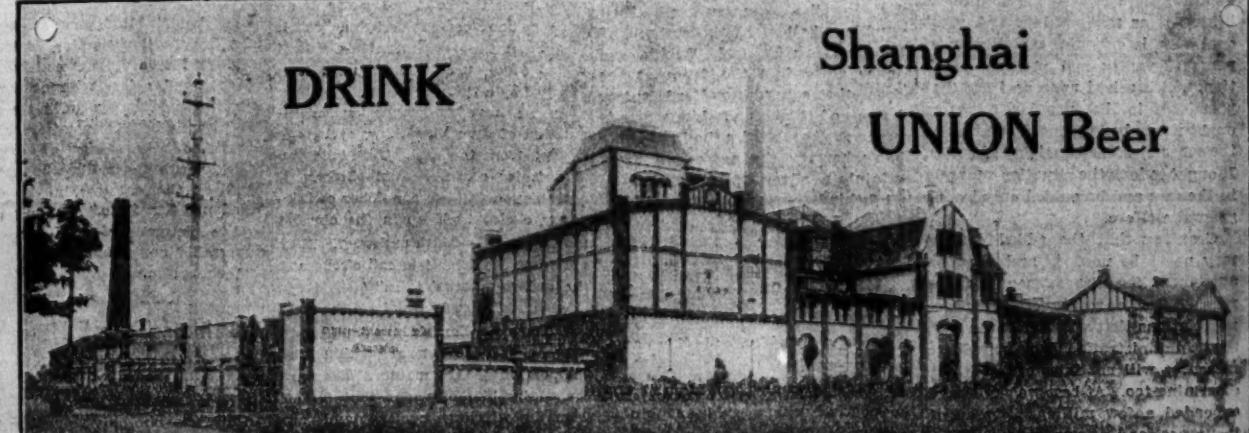
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SHANGHAI

22, Kiangse Road

Bringing Up Father

By George McManus

LOUIS ROEDERER
CHAMPAGNE

Sole Agents for China

HIRSBRUNNER & Co.
1, NANKING ROADLove, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

Good In Theosophy ◻ A Lecture By Dr. Wu Ting-fang

Sunday afternoon found an unusually large audience at the International Institute to hear a second address from Dr. Wu Ting-fang in explanation of some of the good points in theosophy, which he as a student of religions had been able to discover.

Theosophy, he said in the course of an address, delivered with earnestness, and full of sparkling expressions which captivated his auditors, did not mean that any religion must be opposed or abandoned. Rather, it meant that each one, Buddhist, or Christian or Moslem, could hold on to his religion, in following out the spirit of theosophy, which taught that truth found in other religions was also to be accepted. No one religion, however good, he said, contained all the truth. In this sense no religion was absolute. The soul of the man with the theosophical spirit lay open to truth as made known in all religions of the world, and it was this that made the speaker an advocate of theosophy.

A large part of Dr. Wu's exposition of theosophy related to the law of cause and effect, of the root and the fruit of deeds, good or bad, and the retribution which follows thereon, of the principle of *Karma*. This principle, the speaker said, was common to all religions. "A good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit." One kind of a tree cannot bring forth some other kind of fruit. "As a man sows, that shall he also reap." A bad man cannot expect to be rewarded in the next life, and a good man need have no fear of being punished in a place of torment. This law which ran through the universe, and was taught in nearly every religion, should make one to consider well his conduct. Happiness in a future life is not a reward, but the result of a good heart and life alone.

The speaker disclaimed the belief that for the conduct, good or bad, that short life, one was to enjoy happiness or suffer torment forever and ever. A bad man need not expect that in a moment he can be transformed into a good man suited for Heaven. He enters into another life, determined by the character of this life, and if he then altered his character and sought to be good, he would then pass into still another life, suited to this transformed character of the second life.

Thus there came in according to theosophy, the doctrine of reincarnation or transmigration. The speaker laid great emphasis on this thought, pointing out its connection with the doctrine of *Karma*. There is a succession of life, each one being a period of testing, and the life thus lived determining the kind of life to be next lived.

Dr. Wu dwelt much on the mysteries of the truths pertaining to life and death, and the need of careful and persistent investigation. He himself had for many years thought on these things, but no one address was sufficient to explain what theosophy had to teach concerning life here and life beyond in an endless succession. The speaker told several effective stories bearing on the great fundamental truth, that man should always do the right, and that in no other way may he expect to enter heaven; also, that every religion aimed at stimulating man to do the right. One story was of a man in his Canton province, who in his covetousness killed a rich neighbour, and entered into the man's wealth. He also adopted the little child of the deceased. One day in the heat of summer he lay down upon his bed to rest, with the child playing beside him. On account of the heat he removed his upper garment, and the child, finding an open knife began to play with it. Finally the child placed the knife over the man's abdomen, and he, still half asleep, feeling

the tickling, raised his hand to crush what he thought was a fly or mosquito. The sharp blade was pushed into his abdomen, and very soon the man of evil deeds died, reaping the fruit of his own sin.

How difficult it is to get men to do good deeds was illustrated by another incident. Last year he wanted to establish in Shanghai a Chinese University. He proposed to his friend Sheng Hsuan-hua that he give 300,000 taels to help to start the scheme, but no persuasion was successful and the scheme fell through.

The speaker also dwelt on the great truth of all religions that the first duty of man was to do the right. This meant to follow one's conscience, and this meant to do the will of God. Each one received a moral nature from God, which started man aright. Man's natural gifts are the gifts of Heaven. God speaks to man through man's soul. What was needed was to follow this inner voice, and rely on Heaven for guidance and help.

The address of Dr. Wu lasted for nearly an hour.

After the address Dr. Gilbert Reid, besides thanking the speaker, mentioned the death that morning of his friend of twenty years and for several years his associate in the Institute, Dr. Yao Ping-jen. When Dr. Reid was last on furlough, Dr. Yao was in charge of the Institute's affairs. It had been planned that in the new series of addresses as to the teachings of the different religions concerning the Supreme Being, Dr. Yao should explain all references in the ancient classics. The loss was a great one to the Institute, and one which Dr. Reid felt deeply.

Questions Answered

Gibraltar

Constant Reader.—The flag of England was raised over Gibraltar on July 24, 1704, by Sir George Brooke, and although the famous rock has since that date undergone several sieges, the flag is still there. Since the memorable siege of 1779-

1783, Gibraltar has never had to defend itself against its enemies.

Compte

American.—Compte is stewed or preserved fruit, and a compote is a dish, or vessel, for holding the compote. It is quite likely that Mrs. Galt received, as a wedding present, a silver compote, but it is hardly possible that she was the recipient of a "silver compote."

Telephone 3063
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NANKING ROAD

Specialties
for
Dinner Parties
House Decorations
Weddings and
Funerals



being nature's own colour is
the most popular for Paint

Wilkinson's Fadeless Green

keeps green even
under tropical suns

Samples and Stocks

from Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd.

Varnish Paint & Colour Manufacturers
(Since 1747)

Branch House,
2a, Kiukiang Road,
Shanghai.

SAFETY FIRST
The Imperative Law of Life

Nowhere should it be enforced with greater zeal than by distributors of food. It is the Dealer's protection as much as safety to Consumers. That is the law rigidly observed by Borden's Condensed Milk Company in the manufacture and sale of the world-wide known GAIL BORDEN EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK, bearing Medals for Purity and Safety from all Nations, and backed by Forty-eight Years' test and endorsement by consumers.

It is an Ideal Milk for infants and children because Safety First is the law of Production. It is this that makes it Safety First for Grocers. It is an insurance of a Perfect Food, the most important article in the dietary of the world, for young and old. Can be recommended for all Household Purposes where Milk is required.

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"Leaders of Quality"

Connell Bros. Co., Distributors



W. T. Findley M. D.
36, Nanking Road



Getzbest

Sold at all first-class stores

Pure Food
Products



FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, February 14, 1916.

Money and Bullion

Mexican Dollars	Market rate: 72.45
Shanghai Gold Bars	978 taels
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	per tael 1920
Severigns:	buying rate @ 2.73% Tls. 7.62
Exch. @ 73.7—Mex. \$ 10.48	
Peking Bar	289
Native Interest	—

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	2614d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:	3 m.s. %
4 m.s. %	
6 m.s. %	

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.

Ex. Paris on London Fr. 28.02

Ex. N.Y. on London T.T. \$ 4.76%

Consols —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T. 2.7%
London	Demand 2.7%
India	T.T. 195
Paris	T.T. 365
Paris	Demand 365 1/2
Hamburg	T.T. —
Hamburg	Demand —
New York	T.T. 62%
New York	Demand 62%
Hongkong	T.T. 74%
Japan	T.T. 80
Batavia	T.T. 147

Banks' Buying Rates

London	4 m.s. Cds. 2.8%
London	4 m.s. Doy. 2.8%
London	6 m.s. Cds. 2.8%
London	6 m.s. Doy. 2.8%
Paris	4 m.s. 383 1/2
Hamburg	4 m.s. —
New York	4 m.s. 65 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE

FOR FEBRUARY	
\$1-Hk. Tls. 1-Francs	4.09
1-Marls.	3.07
Gold \$ 1-Hk. Tls.	1.43
HK. Tls. 1-Yen.	1.39
1-Rupes.	2.24
1-Roubles.	2.85
1-Mex. \$ 1.50	

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.

Exchange Quotations

On Germany—	
Tel. Transfers	298 nom.
Demand	289 1/2
Bank Drafts, 4 m.s.	291
Credits, 4 m.s. —	
Doy. Bills, 4 m.s.	315 1/2
Doy. Bills, 6 m.s.	318 1/2

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange	
Bank of China	
(Shanghai Branch)	
Mexican Dollars	72.45
Chinese Dollars	72.82
On Peking, Demand, 105 1/2	
On Tientsin, Demand, 105 1/2	
On Nanchang, Demand, 81 1/2	
On Hankow, Demand, 108 1/2	
On Chungking, Demand, 109	
On Nanchang, Demand, 72 1/2	
On Foochow, Demand, 96 1/2	
On Amoy, Demand, 71	
On Swatow, Demand, 97 1/2	
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, 63 1/2	
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, 73	
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taelis, 87 1/2	
February 14, 1916.	

RUMANIA MACHINERY IMPORT

The machinery imports into Rumania in 1912 reached £2,614,443, of which Germany supplied £1,499,949, or over 57 per cent. according to recent reports. Austria-Hungary £274,254, the United States £325,090, and the United Kingdom £222,649. German firms are thus far ahead of their competitors in this market, and their share in the trade shows a more or less steady increase.

Hydraulic machinery came almost entirely from Germany and Austria-Hungary; rail way engines from Germany and Belgium; oil engines from Germany; the United Kingdom; gas engines from Germany; machine tools from Germany and Austria-Hungary; printing, paper-making, and textile machinery practically all from Germany; engines for use in agriculture and threshing machines from Germany, the United Kingdom, and Austria-Hungary; reapers and binders from the United States; other agricultural machinery almost entirely from Germany and Austria-Hungary; sewing machines from the United Kingdom; typewriters also from those two countries; electrical machinery and apparatus nearly all from Germany.

"BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 20 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. 1171.

FRAZAR & CO.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, February 12.—Following

are today's rubber prices:

Plantation, First Latex:

Spot: 3s. 5 1/2 d. Paid.

April to June delivery: 3s. 5 1/2 d.

Paid.

Tendency of market is steadier.

Last Quotation, London, February

11:—

Spot: 3s. 5 1/2 d. Paid.

April to June delivery: 3s. 5 1/2 d.

Paid.

Tendency of market is irregular.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, February 14, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Langkats Tls. 38.00

Shanghai Docks Tls. 64.00

Chemors Tls. 2.70

Consolidated Tls. 5.42 1/2

Consolidated Tls. 5.45

Dominions Tls. 19.00

Kota Bahroes Tls. 16.00

Samagagas Tls. 1.47 1/2

Samagagas Tls. 1.50

Shanghai Klebangs Tls. 1.75

Zhangbes Tls. 9.60

Bukits Tls. 7.45

Tebongs Tls. 37.00

Butes Tls. 2.00

Chengs Tls. 5.30

Direct Business Reported

Butes Tls. 2.10

Semambus Tls. 2.45

Tahah Merah Tls. 12.75

Tahah Merah Tls. 13.00

Shanghai Klebangs Tls. 1.75

Sharsbrokers Association

Transactions

Shanghai, February 14, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Tebongs Tls. 37.00 cash

Consolidated Tls. 5.50 cash

Langkats Tls. 19.25 cash

Pahangs Tls. 2.85 cash

Klebangs Tls. 1.75 cash

Anglo Javas Tls. 17.05 February

Anglo Javas Tls. 17.25 March

Direct

Anglo Javas Tls. 16.75 February

Kotas Tls. 16.90 cash

Talipings Tls. 3.80 cash

Tebongs Tls. 37.00 cash

Samagagas Tls. 1.50 cash

The China Mutual Life Insurance

Company, Ltd.

has already paid more than

10 Millions of Taels

to its policyholders, and the Company's

books showed over

31 1/2 Millions of Taels

Assurances in force on March 31st,

1915, when the total Assets stood at

more than

9 1/2 Millions of Taels

Whole Life, Endowment, Educational

rates.

Head Office—SHANGHAI

Branch offices throughout Asia

The Venus Fire & Marine Assurance Co., Ltd.

AND

The Venus Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

Chairman: Mr. Tang Shao-ji

Head Office: Shanghai.

Branches all over China.

Fire and Marine LIFE

Capital \$1,200,000. Capital \$1,000,000

The undersigned are prepared to grant policies of Insurance against Fire, Marine and Life at the lowest Current Rates. Claims Payable at the Head Office, No. 127, Szechuan Road, as well as at all other Branches.

Lo SUN, Yip Tsoo-CHIEN, Manager.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers.

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000

Reserve Fund 1,200,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office: 23 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.

Sir Cuthbertson, Esq.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Nevile Geeschen, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.E.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.

The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Hongkong Penang

Bankok Ipoh Puket

Batavia Ipoh Rangoon

Bombay Karachi Saigon

Calcutta Klang Seremban

Canton Kobe Shanghai

Cebu Kuala-Lumpur Singapore

Colombo Madras Sourabaya

Delhi Malacca Taiping

Foothoo Manila (F.M.S.)

Haiphong Medan Tientin

Yokohama Hankow New York

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection.

Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital Frs. 45,000,000.00

Reserves 45,000,000.00

Successors at Agencies:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon

Battambang Hongkong Shanghai

Canton Mongtze Singapore

Djibouti Noumea Tientsin

Pondicherry Peking Tientsin

Haiphong Papeete Tourane

Hankou Pnom-Penh

Bankers:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais;

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.

Branches at Peking, Tientsin,

Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and

Rotterdam.

President:

JEAN JADOT.

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique

ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.

PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver 18,000,000

\$33,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: 23 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

W. L. Patten, Esq. Deputy

S. H. Dodwell, Esq. [Chairman.]

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

Hon. P. H. Holyoak.

J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Hon. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amyo Ipoh Peking

Bangkok Johore Penang

Batavia Kebang Rangoon

Bombay Kuala Sagon

Calcutta Lumpur S. Francisco

Canton London Shanghai

Colombo Lyons Singapore

Foochow Malacca Sourabaya

Hankow Manila Tientsin

Harbin Nagasaki Tsin-tau

Iollo New York Yokohama

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Roubles.

Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000

Reserve Fund 22,000,000

Capital contributed by Kpg. Tls.

the Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,723,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD

Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64 Old Broad St. E. C.

Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Millis, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

BERLIN: Messrs. Mendelsohn & Co.

HAMBURG: Messrs. M. M. Warburg & Co.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bomby Hallan Peking

Calcutta Hankow Shanghai

Changchou Harbin Tientsin

(Kwan-chendzhe) Newchwang Vladivostock

Chefoo Nicolayovsk Yokohama

Dai-lyn (Dairen) o-A

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

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J. JEZIERSKI,

Q. CARRERE,

Managers for China and Japan.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office: 60, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch: 31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up U.S. \$2,250,000

Reserve and Undivided Profits U.S. 4,310,000

U.S. \$7,660,000

London Bankers:

Bank of England.

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

Branches and Agents All over the World.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

1-A, Klukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office: 12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/4 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China.

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—

Gld. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)

Reserve Fund—

Gld. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA.

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjernas Padang Soerakarta

Bandoeng Palembang Tandjung Babel

Cheribon Pekalongan Tebing-Tinggi

Djember Penang Tegal

Djakjakarta Pontianak Telok-Betong

Hongkong Rangoon Tjilatap

Kota-Raja Semarang Weltevreden

Makassar Singapore

Medan Soerabaja

London Bankers:

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
FOR AMERICA AND CANADA						
Feb 17	8.00 ^a	Frisco, via Na'saki, H'lu	China	Jap.	Frasier	C.M.S.S. Co
.. 18	..	Frisco	Tsogo Maru	Jap.	Togo	A. W. Co
.. 19	..	New York	S. Patrick	Br.	Edgar	S. Toms Co
.. 20	..	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	Halley	C. P. O. S.
.. 21	..	Vancouver	Robert Dolar	Am.	..	R. D. Co.
.. 22	..	Vancouver	Kamakura Maru	Jap.	Gigo	N. Y. K.
.. 23	..	Vancouver	Seattle	Br.	Jones	S. & S.
.. 24	..	Vancouver	Robert Dolar	Am.	Nagayasu	N. Y. K.
.. 25	..	Vancouver	Kamakura Maru	Jap.	Pilmer	A. T. Co.
.. 26	..	Vancouver	Seattle	Br.	Shinoh	C. P. O. S.
.. 27	..	Vancouver	Yokohama	Br.	Dayson	C. P. O. S.
.. 28	..	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br.	..	N. Y. K.
.. 29	..	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	..	C. P. O. S.
.. 30	..	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	Halley	C. P. O. S.
.. 31	..	Vancouver	Monteagle	Am.	Frasier	C.M.S.S. Co
.. 32	..	Vancouver	Monteagle	Am.
.. 33	..	Vancouver	Monteagle	Am.
.. 34	..	Vancouver	Monteagle	Am.
.. 35	..	Vancouver	Monteagle	Am.
.. 36	..	Vancouver	Monteagle	Am.
.. 37	..	Vancouver	Monteagle	Am.
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.. 93	..	Vancouver	Monteagle	Am.
.. 94	..	Vancouver	Monteagle	Am.
.. 95	..	Vancouver	Monteagle	Am.
.. 96	..	Vancouver	Monteagle	Am.
.. 97	..	Vancouver	Monteagle	Am.
.. 98	..	Vancouver	Monteagle	Am.
.. 99	..	Vancouver	Monteagle	Am.
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.. 153	..	Vancouver	Monteagle	Am.
.. 154	..	Vancouver	Monteagle	Am.
.. 155	..	Vancouver	Monteagle	Am.	..</td	

NEW BRITISH SHELL IS DEATH TO U-BOATS

Doesn't Ricochet on the Water
And is Effective When It
Just Misses

ITS ACCURATE TIME FUSE

Makes It Possible to Determine
The Exact Depth of Its
Explosion

New York, January 11.—When the list of new ships to be built for the United States Navy was published recently, it is probable that a great many people who were very much surprised to see that besides a number of submarines, there was a relatively large proportion of battleships.

"Surely," they said, "if there is one thing the war has shown, it is that battleships are useless against submarines. Why, they don't even dare to leave harbor unless they are guarded by a flotilla of destroyers."

And yet there are some very clever men in the Navy Department, who have not decided to build those battleships without a good deal of reason.

Moreover the wonderful submarine blockade that was to starve England to submission in three months seems to have been a considerable failure. The English are not starved by any means, in fact, they are carrying on a nice little blockade of their own in the Baltic, while the terrible new German submarines lie rotting in the North Sea now. And the reason for their failure is the reason why America—like some other nations—continues to build battleships.

That reason, according to information which has now reached this country is the British submarine shell.

When the submarine problem began to press for solution the British tried a number of devices. They planted nets in likely spots, as poachers do in the run of a hare; they disguised patrol boats as peaceful fishing craft; they sent out a host of light power boats with wicked little cannon in the bows to scour over every yard of the seas and follow the submarines like mosquitoes. But the problem remained unsolved.

Submarines were caught, of course—a good many of them—but that didn't mend the fact that Britain's great fleet hardly dared to sail the open seas, and the British couldn't forget that in the big fight in the North Sea their battle cruisers had been forced to turn and run from their burning and almost defenseless enemy by the mere glimpses of two or three tiny periscopes "feathering" across the surface.

What was needed was some effective way for the battleship to defend herself—to strike at her enemy directly without having to depend on destroyers or reduce her speed and manoeuvring capacity to an appalling extent by the use of cumbersome underwater structure to resist torpedoes. Shells Ricocheted on the Water

After all, the real work of the dreadnought is to destroy the enemy's big ships. To do this she must free herself from the menace of the submarine. The trouble was that when a submarine was submerged it was impossible to hit it. It could steal along twelve feet below the surface, watching the battleship through its periscope, and unless the battleship was lucky enough to shoot away the periscope she hadn't one chance in a hundred of escaping the torpedo. Those twelve feet of water were like an elastic cushion of which the big shells, fired at a flat trajectory, bounded—ricocheted is the technical word—like so many tennis balls. As for hitting the periscope, one couldn't even see it have at short range, and

short range meant the risk of a torpedo with its thousand pounds of gun-cotton.

So the British set themselves to find a shell that would not bounce.

Right at the beginning of their experiments they made one pleasing discovery. A shell exploding under water has several times the effect of a shell exploding in the air. Thus forty pounds of lyddite exploded at a depth of twelve feet would smash like an eggshell the sides of a submarine a hundred feet away, or would rip off the propellers and rudder of a battleship. At fifty feet even the battleship hull would be very badly damaged.

They next found that if they made the nose of the shell of a certain shape instead of ricocheting along the water it would dive when it touched the surface, even though fired with a flat trajectory. If it was aimed at a submarine it would plunge right at the moment it struck the water.

But another difficulty still remained. Instead of exploding by concussion on striking its target, or by a time fuse set to act at a given time after leaving the gun, it was necessary to have a shell that would explode at a certain depth below the surface so as to deal with the submarine most effectively. One could not hope to make a bullseye with underwater shooting, but one did not need to do so. Four hundred pounds of gun-cotton would smash any submarine within 1,000 feet; all that was wanted was the explosion at approximately the right depth, quite irrespective of time or concussion.

At this point the memory of one of the experimentors came to his aid. He recollects that years ago a somewhat primitive automobile he then owned had suffered from the stoppage of its gasoline feed pipe, and he had found that while liquid will not run freely along a small tube under atmospheric pressure if a thin wire be placed in the tube capillary attraction will draw the liquid along the wire quite as freely as it is needed. Not only did he cure his automobile with this device, but he patented it and sold the patent to a firm of aeroplane builders.

A Fuse 'Fired' by Water

That idea of water trickling along a tube was the basis of his new fuse. Instead of the old fuse burning powder the new one caused the explosion by the combination of water with a pinch of potash. The sea water trickled along the wire down the tube to the potash. When it reached it the explosion followed; and, best of all, experiments showed that the depth at which the explosion occurred was in exact relation to the length of the tube. Thus with a short tube the shell had time only to dive six feet before the explosion came, while with a tube twice as long it had plunged twelve feet before the water mingled with the potash.

That practically gave the experimentors what they wanted. After a few more tests, they knew how to set the fuse to explode at a given inch of depth, and at the same time another device prevented the shells from exploding by accidental or deliberate flooding of the battleship's magazine where the shells would be stored.

Next the British and Italian Navies had some more experiments on a large scale in quiet, secluded spots, and then the British went out into the North Sea and cleared away all the German submarines. That is said to be the reason why we are still building battleships in this country and why German newspapers would rather talk about the Balkans than the submarine blockade.

The exact method of the clearing-away process was borrowed by the British Navy from that almost equally efficient institution, the French Field Artillery. The French gunners had invented a system of massed firing equally effective for attacking or repulsing an attack, called the

"curtain of fire." They simply plastered with shells the arc of the circle behind the enemy's troops, thus making a barrier of steel and melinite, as well as fire, through which neither reinforcements nor reserves could pass. Then their own infantry was free to destroy the enemy so shut off from help.

The British Navy turned to curtain of fire on the German submarines. As the big ships advanced boldly into German waters the submarines came out in droves to destroy them, thinking that the British had suddenly been struck mad.

"Curtain of Fire" for Submarines

Then at a couple of miles' range the battleships let fly the "curtain of fire" in all directions from their big guns. Soon there was a circle of submarine shells sinking to their appointed depth.

The onrushing submarines met exactly the same fate as the German reserves on land that try to pierce the French curtain—they were simply blown to pieces.

There was no deliberate aiming at any particular submarine any more than the French "seventy-fives" aim at a particular group of men in the advancing enemy. Each gunner poured a stream of shells at one given point of the circle until the order to cease fire was given. After that there was nothing to do but try and rescue a few of the survivors.

Thus the battleship came back to its own, and doubly so, for not only was the submarine menace removed, but that yet more impenetrable

barrier, the mine field, could be pierced by the same method.

A "fire curtain" of submarine shells exploding in the midst of mines at the exact depth at which they were moored, must infallibly detonate the whole lot. Whether the British have yet applied this plan remains a secret, but that they can do so, and at any moment, is a certainty.

Which means that the Baltic and the German coast are at their mercy. When they please they can shut the German fleet into the Kiel Canal, this time really, in Churchill's phrase, "like rats in their holes."

So, as inland battles, it all becomes a question of munitions. The fleet that has an unlimited number of submarine shells can clear its way through any obstacle.

But there is one additional point to be remembered. The British have those shells now; the Germans may get them later if they have time.

The submarine shell is England's answer to the Krupp "42."

How effective an answer may soon be learned.

Obituary

Funeral of Mrs. Mary J. Noel

The funeral of the late Mrs. Mary J. Noel took place yesterday at the Bubbling Well Cemetery, when the Rev. C. E. Darwent conducted the service. Many beautiful wreaths were sent.

Flew American Flag Over \$5,000,000 Cargo

British Steamer City of Lincoln Masqueraded as 'The Lincoln'

Boston, January 10.—According to members of the crew of the British steamship City of Lincoln, which arrived here today from the Far East, the Captain of the vessel adopted all possible devices for eluding submarines in the Mediterranean, even to displaying the American flag and painting out of name all except the word "Lincoln."

Nothing was seen, however, of submarines and barring tempestuous weather in the Atlantic, the voyage was not unusual.

Big shipments of rubber and slab tin formed important items of the cargo. The vessel brought in 4,000 tons of rubber, valued at approximately \$1,300,000, and 2,400 tons of tin, estimated to be worth upward of a million dollars. The total value of the cargo was \$5,000,000. Sixty-six thousand cases of bean oil, loaded at Dalmatia, comprised one of the largest shipments of the kind ever brought here. The City of Lincoln also had large consignments of spices, tapioca, sago flour, rattana, and curios.

British Naval Men's Motor Corps in Russia

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 13.—The first number of the Archangel Herald, "the official organ of the Royal Naval Automobile Service Russian Expedition," has been received in England. It shows that several hundred British naval men, composing automobile squadrons, under Mr. Locker Lampson, M. P., arrived in Russia before Christmas.

It contains a message of farewell from the King and the reply of Mr. Locker Lampson, with a commentary by the latter, mentioning that the force has been recruited from all parts of the Empire including South Africa. A recent casualty list testifies that it has already been in action.

U.S. To Retain Naval Bases in Philippines

Washington, February 2.—The members of the senate today by a vote of 58 to 14 refused to eliminate a provision of an amendment to the Jones bill authorising the retention by the United States government of naval bases in the Philippines following the granting of independence.

Manila, February 3.—It is presumed that the above has reference to some provision of the Hitchcock amendment which is known to be acceptable to the administration.

The only reference in the Jones bill

to the retention of federal reservations in the Philippines is contained in Section 9 which is in part as follows:

"That all property and rights which may have been acquired in the Philippines Islands by the United States under the treaty with Spain, signed December tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety eight, except such land or other property as has been designated by the president of the United States for military and other reservations of the government of the United States, are hereby placed under the control of the government of said islands to be administered or disposed of for the benefit of the inhabitants thereof."

"We are on the point of getting our independence" declared Delegate Clarin in the Assembly on Wednesday in connection with a resolution he was defending, "and this being so and the creation of a navy being necessary, we ought to be allowed to send Filipinos to the naval academy in Annapolis, as we do to the military academy at West Point."

The resolution provided that the resident commissioners at Washington should be instructed to take up the matter of the admission of Philippine cadets to Annapolis. It is urged that four be admitted under the same terms as they are admitted from other states and territories.

The resolution found favor with the members and was unanimously approved.

DOLLAR S. S. LINE

Pacific Service

PROPOSED SAILINGS

S. S. Robert Dollar . . . About February 24

Will accept cargo for transhipment to San Francisco, San Pedro, Seattle, Tacoma and Portland.

Through Bills of Lading issued to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Canadian Pacific Railway and Great Northern Railway.

For further information as to freight rates, apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

Union Building, corner of Canton Road and Bund
Telephone 2331

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU, "DOWN"

ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI, "UP"

STATIONS	TIMES						STATIONS	TIMES					
	2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Ex- Press a.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.		1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Ex- press a.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South . . . dep.	8.00	8.55	10.15	8.30	4.20		Zah Kou . . . dep.	7.20	8.20	9.25	8.10	3.50	
Song King . . . dep.	8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.40		Hangchow . . . dep.	7.44	8.45	9.58	3.26	4.18	
Ka Shui	8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.50		Chang An	7.55	8.55	10.13	3.30	4.25	
Ka Shing	9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10		Yeh Luk	8.62	10.11	12.15	4.26	5.48	
Ka Shing	10.11	11.25	1.32	5.19	7.40		In Shing	9.25	10.54	1.15	4.47	5.37	
Yeh Luk	8.40	10.19	11.45	4.46	5.29		In Shing	10.09	11.43	2.45	5.23	7.33	
Chang An	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.27	5.56		In Shing	10.12	11.55	3.01	5.26	7.33	
Hangchow	8.40	10.53	12.51	2.52	5.58		In Shing	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	6.30	
Chang An	9.38	11.28	1.17	3.50	6.25		Song King	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	6.32	
Hangchow	11.18	12.28	2.50	3.22	7.09		Shanghai South . . . dep.	11.22	12.25	2.88	6.07	7.15	
Zah Kou	11.30	12.28	4.22	5.47	7.24								
Zah Kou	11.55	12.57	8.05	6.20	7.40								

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.
(Swiss Establishment)

Have been favoured with instructions from
THE CONCERNED
To sell within their saleroom
184-185A, Szechuen Road,
ON
Wednesday, the 16th Feb., 1916,
at 10 a.m.
A long line of American
Manufactured goods
"BOMMER'S"

AS
Springs, Hinges, Latches, Door-
Pulls, Door Holders, Push
Plates, Floor Springs, Screen
Doors, Hinges, Handles, Indi-
cators, Hooks, etc., etc.
Will be sold in small lots to suit
Purchasers.

NOW ON VIEW.

A. LANDAU & Co.
(Swiss Establishment)

Have been favoured with instructions from
THE CONCERNED

To sell within the Residence
No 12a, Keeble Gardens
(near Hongkew Park)
To-day, 15th February, 1916
Commencing at 10.30 a.m.

The whole of the
Substantial and Superior
Household Furniture

Contained therein, comprising:
Mirror-back Hat Stand, Card
Table, Tientsin Carpet, Rugs, Fire
Fender, Coal Box, Pictures, Side
Board, Cellarettes, Extension Dining
Table, Dining Chairs, Jardinières, Book Case, Table
Linen, Fine Dinner and Dessert
Service, Tea Crockery, Glass Ware,
Good E. P. Ware and Cutlery,
Brass Incense Burner and Orna-
ments, Bedroom Suites complete,
Dressing Table with Bevelled
Mirror, Chest of Drawers, Wash-
stands, Mirror Door Wardrobes,
Toilet Sets, Single Bedsteads,
Curtains, Carpets, etc., etc.

and
One Cabinet Singer Sewing
Machine.

Electric Fittings.

And a long line of useful Sundries.
On view Saturday and Sunday,
when Catalogues will be ready.

8713

MADAME CECILE

Ladies' Dress Maker
Latest Models
Style and Fit Guaranteed.
A trial order solicited
42, East Broadway

8544

PUBLIC NOTICE

The undersigned hereby gives
notice that it has opened an office at
No. 13, Nanking Road, Shanghai,
as a branch of Western Electric
Company of New York, and will
conduct its telephone and electrical
supply business in China henceforth
from the Shanghai office.

Notice is hereby given that
Arnold, Karberg & Co. are no
longer agents for Western Electric
Company, as from December 8th,
1915.

Western Electric Company.

8588

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 9

MOTOR
WEST 1090?
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO.

Business and Official Notices

REMOVAL NOTICE

We have removed our
offices and godown to
73, Szechuen Road, in
the building adjoining
the Noel, Murray
Auction Rooms.

GARNER, QUELCH & Co.

Wine Merchants
Telephone 2021
78, Szechuen Road

LYCEUM THEATRE

Saturday, 26th and
Tuesday, 29th February

GRAND VOCAL CONCERT

by

MADAME DINA
VAN BRANDT

Prima-Donna
(Colarateur Soprano)

The Great Russian Singer
who has made a tremendous
success in Petrograd,
London, Paris, Milan, etc.
Assisted by Public Band,
conducted by Prof. R. Buck

Selection from Programme

Carolina, from "Barber of Seville" Rossini
(In Italian)

Variations Patti
(In Italian)

Fay of the Spring Torice
(In French)

Farewell Berlioz

Nymphs at Syrah des Wozetz,
with variations St. Saens
(In French)

Full Programme
will be published later

Booking at Moutrie's

Prices: Boxes \$25.00;
Dress Circle & Stalls \$5.00;
Pit \$3.00; Gallery \$1.50

NEWLY OPENED
MADAME PRONAY'S

Millinery Department,
17, Nanking Road
Latest Models
Style and Fit Guaranteed.

COMMON SENSE CORSETRY.

Is the predominant feature of the
W. B. Nuform models for 1916
Just arrived per s. "INDRA"
W. B. NUFORM H. H.

For slender and average figures; Bust
very low; Hips very long; Back 19
inches; Wear-defying Coutil; Lace
trimmed; Hose supporters; SIZES
19 to 28.

W. B. NUFORM H. H.

For well developed and stout figures;
modish lines produce graceful, youth-
ful effect; Bust roomy and low;
Abdominal support clasp; Durable
Coutil; 2 prs. Hose supporters; sizes
28 to 32.

H. G. HILL & Co.

(Telephone 2240)

129, North Soochow Road,
near General Hospital

Tenders Wanted

CASTINGS. Tenders invited for
monthly contract for sundry small
castings in Iron, Brass and Gun-
metal. Approximate quantities
requested per annum are:

150,000 lbs. Cast Iron.

2,000 " Brass.

500 " Gunmetal.

Apply to Box 268, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8737

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Notice is hereby given that the
Register of Shares of the Corpora-
tion, at this branch, will be closed
from the 7th to the 19th February,
both days inclusive, during which
period no transfer of shares can be
effected.

By order of the Court of Directors,

A. STEPHEN,

Manager.

Shanghai, 24th January, 1916.

8731

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day

and Night.

8732

Telephone 3809.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be PrepaidReplies must be
called for

SITUATIONS WANTED

PRESENT EMPLOYER seeks
job for servant. Excellent at catering
for boarding house and working
as head servant. Apply to Box 269,
THE CHINA PRESS.

8748-F-16

WANTED POSITION of trust
by a gentleman, who will be at
liberty to take up a new billet in
April. Especially adapted for the
management of a commercial firm.
Fifteen years with one of the
largest import and export houses in
Singapore. Ready to invest \$10,000
in a proved paying concern. Apply
to Box 222, THE CHINA PRESS.

8661

American citizens and the
representatives of American institutions
and concerns are notified that the
regulations of the Department of
State urge all American citizens,
institutions, and corporations to
register annually with the American
consular officer in whose district
they live or operate.

The object of this registration is
to facilitate the protection of
American citizens, institutions and
corporations on the part of the
agents of the Government.

Those who, knowing the regulations,
nevertheless do not register,
may reasonably be presumed not to
be entitled to register and not to be
entitled to the protection of the
American Government.

C. E. GAUSS,
American Consul in charge,
American Consulate General,
Shanghai, China,
February 14, 1916.

WANTED, by an American
family, a governess-nurse for three
children. Please apply to Box 267,
THE CHINA PRESS.

8752

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, by an American
family, a governess-nurse for three
children. Please apply to Box 267,
THE CHINA PRESS.

8725-F-18

WANTED, a reliable man to act
as night-clerk in a Garage. Apply
to Box 263, THE CHINA PRESS.

8727-F-15

WANTED, young German girl as
nurse for two children, 9 and 2
years old. Apply to Box 251,
THE CHINA PRESS.

8711

EDUCATIONAL

RUSSIAN LESSONS given by a
Russian lady. For Particulars
apply to the Manager, Astor House
Hotel.

8747-F-16

The Firm of
WALTER DUNN & Co.

have moved to

new premises

No. A133, Szechuen Road

Telephone 805

8722-F-15

LOST OR STOLEN

SMALL DOG, white with yellow
spots, answering the name "Blanc-
Blanc", lost on Friday afternoon.
Reward if necessary on returning
to Madame Manikus, 22-A North
Szechuen Road.

8754-F-17

LOST. Black Pekingese dog, with
white spot on chest, somewhere on
the Szechuen Road. Answers to
the name "Nigger". Please return
to 22, Nanking Road; reward if
necessary.

8750-F-17

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED by German gentle-
man: Light, airy bedroom with
Bathroom and Veranda attached,
in private family. Western district,
Frenchtown, near
Tram. Board according to arrangement.
Apply to Box No. 274,
THE CHINA PRESS.

8724-F-18

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, furnished flat, with or
without board; also small rooms.
Terms moderate. 35, Boone Road.

8723-F-18

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls.
1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-
class real estate security. China
Realty Company, Ltd.

8656

Exchange and Mart

WANTED to buy, one first-class
horse or pony for heavyweight, also
one second-hand brougham for
China pony. Apply to Box 250,
THE CHINA PRESS.

8710-F-16

WANTED to buy, a full-sized
billiard table. Reply, with full
particulars and price, to Box 272,
THE CHINA PRESS.

8751-F-20